Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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EDUCATION: *Growing battle over aid* .....(193)

PEACE CORPS: *Arm of Democratic party?* (193)

GOP CHAIRMAN: *It looks like Bill Miller* ....(194)

FOREIGN POLICY: *Appeasement evidence* (195)

CUBA: *Trouble among the exiles* .....(195)

Education Imbroglio: "More than meets the eye" is the phrase employed by legislators as they warily walk one of the most treacherous terrains in many a year—the Federal aid to education proposal of the Administration.

Not much is said about it, but the decisive "kicker" in this $2.3 billion measure is not school construction, but "boosting" of teachers' salaries. For years, President Eisenhower firmly and consistently opposed this demand. Kennedy innocently —or was it so innocently?—expressed wonderment (at a press conference) that his proposal had released such a storm and brought against him the opposition of the Catholic Church, with consequent political complications.

Observers who watch the strategy of lobbies believe that the National Education Association (NEA) hopes to pull off the biggest coup in its existence in getting Federal aid to boost teachers' salaries. The NEA is one of the most powerful lobbies in Washington and the Administration undoubtedly counts on its support, via many teacher members, throughout the country. The NEA is playing for big stakes.

What isn't mentioned publicly is that the prospect of a boost in teachers' salaries by Federal aid is —according to informed sources—the factor that has brought the Catholic Church into the general row. That is why, whether Kennedy knows it or not, the church was aroused about this bill.

It is not a generally recognized fact that 40 per cent of parochial school teachers are now paid lay teachers.

This has come about because of the great expansion of parochial schools since the war and a shortage of nuns to staff them. Catholic school lay teachers reportedly are paid about 10 per cent less than those in public schools. Hence Catholic school administrators have a difficult time bidding against public schools in the teacher labor market. If the Kennedy bill is passed, this Catholic situation will be greatly worsened.

There are some observers who say that, even if parochial school Federal aid is enacted, Catholic schools will still have grave problems in this respect. One example: who can ensure that the bench—including the Supreme Court—won't rule against any such aid?

In the past few days, another possible development has received discussion. The NEA's prime consideration is a boost in its members' salaries by Federal aid. But opposition of the Catholic Church threatens the whole Administration bill, unless parochial school aid is added. Therefore, the shrewd NEA lobbyists may throw their weight behind parochial school aid in order to ensure public school teachers' aid. Observers say "could be."

This tricky and complicated picture—all of which must be clear to the Catholic bishops—makes more understandable their intervention in this issue. Most of them do not publicly oppose any Federal-aid-to-education bill. But few doubt that they will all breathe a sigh of relief if the Kennedy bill, root and branch, fails of passage.

Economy: Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) has outlined a three-point program with which he said the Kennedy Administration could throw the economy into high gear and quickly reduce unemployment.

He suggested that President Kennedy: (1) Recommend extensive and immediate liberalization of the depreciation allowance provisions of the tax code so that business and industry can modernize and expand. (2) Withdraw his (Kennedy's) recommendation for an increase in the minimum wage and head off another wage-price spiral. (3) Make a personal plea to labor leaders to ease pressures for wage increases not tied to productivity, for a 32-hour week and against elimination of "featherbedding."

Goldwater called this "the surest way possible" to expand the economy, correct the balance-of-payments problem and create jobs.

The Arizonan said that "it wouldn't take much doing," and he added: "In fact, the President could accelerate the wheels of business and industry in one televised press conference by announcing such a program. The mere announcement would have a resounding psychological impact that would, right then, offset much of the pessimism and gloom which the Administration has passed out since January."

Patronage Corps: Despite all the lofty propaganda that launched the Peace Corps, suspicion mounts in Republican circles that the Kennedy Administration cynically plans to use the Corps as a Democratic office-seekers' hideaway and to forge the organization into a political arm of the Democratic party.

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GOP Congressmen are already grumbling at the March 6 announcement of Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver that a domestic Peace Corps, initially proposed by Eleanor Roosevelt, may be established in the United States. Republicans fear the Administration will dispatch the corpsmen to key areas during an election to persuade the populace to cast Democratic ballots.

That the Administration may use the Corps—set up by Executive fiat with no congressional approval—as a political weapon has no little grounds for suspicion. Representative William S. Broomfield (R.-Mich.) recently charged that applicants for Corps staff positions are "being asked to submit letters from leading Democrats from their home areas and are being advised that they must have 'political clearance' before they will be considered for these positions."

What is also of interest is that Shriver didn't deny Broomfield's accusation, but said it was probably "accidental or unintentional." Broomfield says Kennedy is attempting to bring "Tammany Hall politics" to the Corps and said he would introduce a bill to prevent discrimination against Peace Corps applicants because of "race, color, creed or political affiliation."

GOP Chairman: Republican Chairman Thruston Morton has announced that he is resigning as of June 1, and it is believed that the National Committee will meet on that date to elect his successor. Representative William E. Miller of New York, now head of the Republican Congressional (campaign) Committee, seems to be in the lead for Morton's place. HUMAN EVENTS foreshadowed Miller's selection two weeks ago. The New York *Times* last week reported "apparent" agreement of GOP leaders on Miller for National Chairman.

Both Goldwater and Rockefeller reportedly back Miller's election, and friends of the Buffalo Congressman say he would accept. Miller is a conservative, his voting record vying with that of Goldwater.

He is 47 years old and is serving his sixth term in the House. Party pros admire his performance as head of the House campaign committee in the last election; he racked up a 22-seat net gain in the House for the GOP. They also applaud his courage last fall on the hustings for Nixon; a Catholic and a Notre Dame graduate, he vigorously attacked Kennedy's campaign managers for deliberately inflaming the religious issue in order to produce more votes for Kennedy among Catholic voters. (See his statement, "The Religious Issue: How the Kennedy Camp Keeps it Alive," in HUMAN EVENTS, November 3, 1960.)

Farm Program: While President Kennedy last week announced that his farm program would reduce agricultural costs, in the same statement he also asked Congress to increase the Agriculture Department's budget by $442,429,000. The Kennedy farm program actually calls for the following increases over that spent by Eisenhower last year:

(1) $221 million for the Commodity Credit Corporation to "continue the financing of the Corporation's programs on a more nearly current basis";

(2) $100 million increase for Rural Electrification agency "to meet increased demands for electricity";

(3) $72 million for the Farmers Home Administration;

(4) $12 million for farm-ownership loans;

(5) $50-$150 million for "conservation" programs; and

(6) $19 million for the Forest Service.

Federal "Loans": Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg recently defended large-scale increases in Federal spending for urban renewal, school aid and depressed areas. The Secretary declared that many of these increases were in the form of loans, to be repaid to the Treasury.

Federal loans, however, are not always paid back. And what's more, Uncle Sam doesn't seem to care.

Fifteen years ago, for instance, the small Ohio town of Centerville borrowed $6,252 from the Federal government for a sewer system study. The study was completed long ago, but the loan has never been repaid.

At a recent meeting of the Centerville town council, Village Clerk Kenneth Poff read a letter from Washington requesting repayment. He added:

"I have to answer their letter about this every year. They always send a form letter asking, 'What is your town doing about sewage this year?' Then they ask for the money."

"Let's just let it ride for a few more years," one councilman said.

"Wouldn't it be nice if everyone were as lenient as the government?" asked the mayor, William Gimbel, and the matter was dropped.

GOP Problem Child: Republican congressional leaders, attempting to formulate a constructive opposition to President Kennedy's high spending program, are receiving scarce help from the party's small but vociferous liberal element—personified by Senators Clifford Case of New Jersey and Jacob Javits of New York.

On a CBS-TV interview last week, Case admitted that he felt a political party should have no ideology, that it should serve mainly as an instrument to take over the government when the other party loses an election. But he made it clear that a conservative government would be unthinkable. Interviewer Paul Niven asked: "You want a party, then, to be a mere apparatus and not the focus of views of ideologies?" Case answered: "I think, if you have to say the thing in extreme terms, yes . . . . Ideologies are foreign to the American people . . . ."

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Case said of the proposals Kennedy has made: "I have voted for them before and I will vote for them again."

The same day Senator Javits scored the "Southern Democratic and ultra-conservative Republican coalition" for blocking Kennedy's program, and called upon "modern" Republicans to support the New Frontier.

Observers wonder about GOP vigor and morale should the Case-Javits element gain a dominant voice in the 1962 campaign, or should its leader, Nelson Rockefeller, become the 1964 standard bearer.

Appeasement Pattern: Despite Kennedy's campaign speeches attacking Republican softness toward communism, the Administration has made few strides toward toughening our foreign policy—JFK's present position on Laos notwithstanding. Indeed, many feel that the President, who made such issues of prestige and improving America's position *vis-a-vis* the Reds, has weakened US prestige around the globe. Critics point to the following pattern of Kennedy's soft diplomacy.

• Kennedy's special envoy to Africa, G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams, omitted from his tour of that continent visits to the tough anti-Communist countries of Rhodesia and South Africa, but courted neutralist nations such as Ghana, which is playing the pro-Soviet game.

• US Ambassador to the UN Adlai Stevenson aligned himself with the Russian delegation—and against NATO ally Portugal—by voting for a Security Council inquiry into the Portuguese province of Angola.

• The Kennedy Administration has yet to make a firm, unequivocal statement that it is opposed to seating of Red China in the UN. Stevenson says the seating is "inevitable"; Mrs. Roosevelt, a UN delegate, says that Nationalist China no longer represents the people on the mainland.

• The Communist build-up in Laos was criticized by Kennedy during his campaign for the Presidency, yet not until March 9, 1961, did Kennedy make plans for supplying military weapons to the anti-Communist government of Laos. The belated action may have been taken too late to be effective.

• President Kennedy has still not repudiated Secretary of State Rusk's proposal—vehemently opposed by West Germany—that the US should delay the point at which it would use atomic weapons in the event of a European conflict with the Soviets. This proposal by Rusk was praised by the East German radio on March 10.

• In nuclear disarmament talks, chief negotiator Arthur Dean offered to reduce from 21 to 19 the number of inspection posts the US has so far demanded be constructed in the Soviet Union. Top scientists—including the leading disarmament advocate, Hans Bethe—have said that for adequate inspection 200 or more inspection posts within the Soviet Union are needed.

Cuba: The disclosure last week that a Cuban government in exile has been formed in New York and that it plans a possible spring invasion of its home island raises little enthusiasm among anti-Communist Cubans.

For, under what highly informed sources say was powerful pressure from the State Department, an ultra-leftist has been named head of the exile government. He is Jose Miro Cardona, former prime minister under Fidel Castro. Those close to Cuban affairs say the break was much more personal than political. It is wondered why State favors Cardona in view of his record. A former law professor at Havana University, Cardona drafted the Castro criminal code under which thousands of anti-Communist Cubans were executed. He is reportedly responsible for eliminating the name of God from the Cuban constitution.

In its March 18, 1961 issue, *El Mundo*, Cuban anti-Communist paper now published in exile, revealed the political program of Cardona's exile group as expressed by Manuel Ray, a Cardona lieutenant. The program calls for nationalization of banks and public utilities, socialized medicine, retention of the "people's militia," and continued economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and Red China.

A leading Cuban authority told HUMAN EVENTS last week: "The naming of Cardona as exile head is a blow to the anti-Communists, who are in the vast majority among the exiles. It was because of men like this that they fled their homeland. You cannot expect the guerrillas now fighting in Cuba to support an invasion headed by this man."

Rusk Allows Red's Entry: It appears that Secretary of State Dean Rusk may have violated paragraph 27, section 212 of the McCarran-Walter Act, which prohibits admission into the United States of any foreign national who seeks to enter the US "to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest . . . or security of the United States."

Rusk has been going through a sharp exchange with the Immigration and Naturalization Commission, which opposed the recent entry of a Polish national thought to be a Communist agent. The Pole entered under the cultural exchange program. Immigration authorities protested that they had evidence at hand that the Polish visitor was a trained-in-Moscow agent who had been assigned to gather industrial intelligence during his trip. The State Department at first ordered that the Pole be

E. ROSS ADAIR, Republican Congressman from Indiana: "I find HUMAN EVENTS interesting and informative as well as a fresh and penetrating report of news events that sometimes escape general public attention."

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held for an inquiry, aimed at rejecting his admission application. But suddenly State reversed itself and requested that scheduled hearings on the man be dropped. Said Hearst Washington bureau chief David Sentner: "The reversed position of the State Department is apparently based on the desire to keep the cultural exchange program from breaking down, and the view that this is no time to undermine the exchange program when we are straining to create a lessening of the Cold War atmosphere prior to a possible new approach to Khrushchev."

Under the McCarran-Walter Act, it is noted, the Attorney General of the United States has the power to override the State Department and prohibit the entry of known or suspected Communist agents. But with no action by Robert Kennedy's office, the Pole is free to pursue his "cultural" studies—and perhaps preserve them on microfilm for sentimental reasons.

Capitol Camera: "Soapy" Williams, the New Frontier's "gift" (?) to Africa, returned last week —by request. From Africa, "Soapy" had wired the State Department, suggesting that he remain in Africa on his burlesque mission another ten days. State Department circles report that Secretary Rusk immediately wired "Soapy": "Return at once, your mission to Africa is terminated."

• *Break-up of the British Commonwealth is more imminent than the Anglophile and liberal press in the US will admit. At the recent London conference, according to advices to foreign diplomats in Washington, the Australian and New Zealand representatives were sympathetic to the Union of South Africa, when the latter resigned from the Commonwealth to become an independent republic. Reports say that both Australia and New Zealand considered seriously following South Africa's course.*

• Comments Representative J. Arthur Younger of California: "Harvard deans never die, they just lose their faculties."

• Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman recently appeared on CBS-TV, reported that he was reading Machiavelli's "The Prince," and was much impressed by the philosopher's ideas. Machiavelli's main political theme: "The end justifies the means."

• *Senator Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) has introduced a resolution (S. J. Res. 55), similar to the Bricker Amendment, which is waiting to be heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Legislators urge those who favor limiting the power of treaty law to override the Constitution to write their Senators in support of the Dirksen proposal. The Bricker Amendment lost by only one vote in the Senate in* 1954.

• *The Tiger,* featuring an all Japanese cast and sponsored by Moral Re-Armament, is now being shown throughout the US. The play, lauded by the Japanese Government, shows how the Communists inspired the Tokyo riots last May. Kennedy's pick for Japanese Ambassador—Edwin O. Reischauer—however, insists the riots were not Red.

• *Manhattan Congressman John Lindsay, a darling of the diminishing ranks of "modern" Republicans, is at war with the New York City Young Republicans over the question of Red Chinese admission to the UN. The young GOP'ers are emphatically opposed to Red China's entry, while Lindsay (a Rockefeller man) is four square in the camp of the "it's inevitable" crowd.*

• Congressman H. R. Gross reprinted the following AP news item in a letter to constituents last week: "An unemployed man was booked on a speeding charge yesterday while hurrying home in his 1959 Cadillac . . . ." The man said "he had been out of work for three months but was keeping up his $111 monthly car payments."

Obit: The House of Representatives adjourned prematurely on March 20 upon the news of the death of one of its most distinguished members, Representative Carroll Reece (R.-Tenn.). Prior to adjournment, members of both parties, including the Democratic Speaker, extolled the career of the deceased. The Congressional Record of that day printed eight pages of these tributes.

The Tennessean, in narrow political terms, was the symbol of Southern Republicanism, representing (for 34 years) the little enclave in the South which supported the Union in the Civil War, the political inheritance of President Andrew Johnson; conservative to the backbone, but with compassion for and understanding of the defeated South and its problems.

But, more importantly, Reece played a big role in the whole Republican party in the last 20 years. A strong supporter of the late Senator Robert A. Taft, Reece managed part of his campaign in 1952, and thereafter he and his office became what many reporters called the well-spring of Taft policies following the death of the Ohioan in 1953. When Reece was National Chairman of the Republican party, the Republicans won the "GOP landslide" in 1946, the first return to congressional power after 15 years of Democratic control.

The many tributes to Reece in both House and Senate last week were not merely expressions of sympathy, usual on such occasions; they were evidence of the grief over the loss of one of the ablest leaders of his party, and—in the larger sense —of American conservatism.

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The Truth About 'Operation Abolition'

By CONGRESSMAN JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

("Operation Abolition" is a 45-minute documentary film showing demonstrations against a House Un-American Activities subcommittee in San Francisco last May. Produced at the direction of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, it is narrated by Fulton Lewis III (a researcher for the Committee), and has been seen by more than 10 million persons since 750 copies of the film were released last July. Freshman Republican Congressman John Rousselot of California's 25th District here answers charges that were made against the film.

CHARGE: *The demonstrators were not Communist inspired and Communist led.*

FACT: George Christopher, Mayor of San Francisco, quoted from the *San Francisco Examiner*, May 18, 1960: "The Mayor said that in his opinion last Friday's riot was Communist directed and that for the most part, unknowing and misguided students were innocent pawns of trained Communist agitators skilled in crowd control tactics."

• J. Edgar Hoover, quoted from *Communist Target—Youth*: ". . . it is vitally important to set the record straight on the extent to which communists were responsible for the disgraceful and riotous conditions which prevailed during the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings. It is vitally important that not only the students involved in that incident, but also students throughout the nation whom communists hope to exploit in similar situations, recognize the communist tactics which resulted in what experienced West Coast observers familiar with communist strategy and tactics have termed the most successful communist coup in the San Francisco area in 25 years."

• Judge Albert A. Axelrod, presiding judge at the San Francisco municipal court where those arrested at the riots appeared, made the following statement quoted on page A2 of the *Washington Post*, December 25, 1960: "I very definitely agree with the view of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that the city hall riot of last May 13 was instigated by communist subversives."

• To clarify his position, which had been distorted in some quarters, Mayor Christopher made the following statement in his office on January 18, 1961: ". . . *Known Communists, and I repeat this emphatically, known Communists were in the lead of this demonstration.* The students were dupes who joined some of these causers of agitation believing it as an innocent and harmless expression of civil liberties not realizing that while they are doing this they are at the same time violating every precept of the liberties they profess to cherish . . ." (Emphasis added.)

CONGRESSMAN ROUSSELOT

CHARGE: *The San Francisco police were brutal in their handling of the students. No witnesses have been produced who can verify that the rioters provocated the physical conflict.*

FACT: J. Edgar Hoover, as quoted from *Communist Target—Youth*: "One of the judges in a municipal court room in the City Hall ordered the mob dispersed because the noise made it impossible for him to hold court. When an attempt was made to carry out the order, the crowd responded by throwing shoes and jostling the officers. An officer warned that fire hoses would have to be used if the crowd did not disperse, but the crowd, instigated by communists who had maneuvered themselves into strategic positions, became more unruly. *One of the demonstrators provided the spark that touched off the flame of violence. Leaping a barricade that had been erected, he grabbed an officer's nightstick and began beating the officer over the head.* The mob surged forward as if to storm the doors, and a Police Inspector ordered the fire hose turned on. At a party meeting on the night of May 20, 1960, Archie Brown (ed. note: Archie Brown is second in command of the Communist Party in California) disclosed how the party intended to use a followup campaign with campus students as the target. *He stated that the party planned to emphasize 'police brutality' as a rallying cry to attract sympathy of student groups.*" (Emphasis added.)

• Dave Hope, reporter, stated in an article on January 25, 1961 in the *Oakland Tribune*: "I was there. I was in the committee room, in the hallway, on the rotunda. I mingled with the demonstrators, watched the picket lines." On the following day in the *Oakland Tribune* in another riot article, he said, "I didn't hear any orders, but I did hear the police ask, even beg, the students to be quiet and to leave the City Hall. All through the morning the police were polite and courteous. Even when the mob's mood turned ugly after the noon recess, and the hose was brought out, the students were warned repeatedly for a period of at least 10 minutes before the water was turned on. That didn't happen until one student grabbed an officer's nightstick and slugged him with it . . ." It has been claimed that no one was ever charged for this, however, that is dead wrong. Hope went on to say, ". . . Robert J. Meisenbach, a UC student who was then living in Berkeley, was arrested and charged with assault . . ."

• In the January 25 article, Hope went on to say, ". . . Police were careful not to use excessive force. When two or three officers carry out one person, they're being gentle. The party never gets rough until it's man for man. So there was no chance for martyrdom, and this was disappointing. Martyrs must above all else be dignified. You can't be a martyr when, soaking wet, you're skidded unceremoniously down a flight of stairs on the part of your anatomy that should have been spanked more frequently in your childhood."

• The *San Francisco Chronicle*, Saturday, May 14, 1960, in a lead article on page one, reported that eight policemen and four students were injured. By the ratio of injuries it would appear that the so-called "brutality" was felt more by the police than the students.

CHARGE: *The film is edited, distorted, cut of sequence and deliberately slants the facts.*

FACT: Obviously, the film is edited, as is every film ever made. Three days of hearings, including the interviews of 46 witnesses, cannot be shown in a 45-minute film without editing and omission of most of the material. One thing is certain—the film does not show anything which in fact did not occur during the period of the hearings.

• If, as has been claimed, there had been religious students present who wore arm-bands to distinguish them from the other protestors, the bands would have been visible in the film. For certainly, the films scanned the crowd in a most comprehensive way and any arm-bands present could not have been deleted from the film.

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• There are two errors in the film: One, Harry Bridges is shown leaving the city hall and the accompanying editorial comment says this was shortly before the riots. In fact, he arrived shortly after the rioters had been cleared by the use of fire hoses. The important fact is that Harry Bridges was there. Two, a sequence taken on Saturday was included in the Thursday sequence. David Hope stated in the *Oakland Tribune*, January 25, 1961, ". . . It is astonishing that no more serious mistakes were made in putting the film together and drafting the commentary."

• Mayor Christopher, in his statement of January 18, 1961, summed up by saying, "The pictures I believe speak for themselves. *They are true. They are authentic. They tell the real story* and, of course, at the same time, they are most unfortunate, to say the least." (Emphasis added.)

CHARGE: *The hearing room was unfairly "stacked" with those sympathetic to the Committee.*

FACT: J. Edgar Hoover, in *Communist Target—Youth*, stated, "Approximately 25% of the spectators in the room were individuals under subpoena and their friends, relatives, attorneys, and sympathizers. This group applauded and cheered the antics of Brown and Brodsky and booed, hissed, and ridiculed the Committee at every opportunity."

• Seven Baptist ministers from the San Francisco Bay area, who were in attendance at the Hearings, issued a joint statement which was printed on May 17, 1960 in the publication of the Foothill Baptist Church, 1530 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland 6, California, which stated, in part: ". . . We sat in the rear of the room (hearing room) on a raised platform where we could easily observe the proceedings, right in the midst of the student demonstrators. We studied the crowd carefully for hours and could easily discern which were the masterminds of the mob riots. It is our certain conviction that this indefensible demonstration against law and order was conceived, planned and directed by a few hard-core Communist agitators who were carrying out their textbook orders on insurrection with classic success . . ."

These statements, as well as the film sequences taken within the hearing room, make it all too plain that, if anything, too many persons actively opposed to the Committee on Un-American Activities were inside the hearing room.

CHARGE: *Sheriff Carberry of San Francisco stated, "There was no act of physical aggression on the part of the students."*

FACT: The above quotation was attributed to Sheriff Carberry by Paul Jacobs in his article attacking the film which was published in the November 24th, 1960 issue of the *Reporter Magazine*. On December 6, 1960, Sheriff Carberry issued the following statement concerning the above quote:

"I did not make that statement. I do not know the author of the article, Paul Jacobs, and have never spoken to him and have never been interviewed by him.

"I was on the scene on Thursday and Friday (May 12 and 13) up to luncheon time when I went for a luncheon conference with the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Willis. The disorders took place during the luncheon and I was in no position to know anything about them.

"I did not make that statement."

CHARGE: *The film fails to name non-Communist groups by whom the protest against the Committee was endorsed.*

FACT: No one disputes that assertion. The important fact here is that those who were part of the rioting group responded to the orders and directions of known, identifiable Communists. Furthermore, the HCUA might have been subject to justifiable criticism, if in the course of naming and identifying the known Communists who are shown in the film, the names of other, non-Communist groups and persons were mentioned. The HCUA showed admirable and patriotic restraint in not identifying those groups so that the groups could not be subjected to "guilt by association."

CHARGE: *Judge Axelrod, presiding judge of the San Francisco municipal court where the rioters were brought, stated, ". . . I am convinced that they (the rioters) are not engaged in subversive activities nor in spreading subversive propaganda . . ."*

FACT: In a news article in the December 25, 1960 *Washington Post*, dateline San Francisco, December 24, 1960 (AP), Judge Axelrod is quoted as saying, "At no time did I condone their conduct. A single sentence (ed: the one quoted above in the charge) from my decision, quoted out of context, created that false impression . . ." After the sentence quoted above, the Judge went on to say, "However, they chose the wrong means to accomplish their purpose and let themselves become victims of those who profit by creating unrest, riots and the type of conduct which is outlawed by the penal code section I have quoted. As the result, they were arrested, fingerprinted, and photographed, and their efforts achieved a directly opposite result . . ."

CHARGE: *The film used to make "Operation Abolition" was obtained by the HCUA improperly and before the private TV stations which took the film could view it. Also, no credit lines are given. Furthermore, the sale of this film by a private firm is in violation of the copyrights of the stations which took the films.*

FACT: The film was obtained by subpoena, which is the normal legal way that evidence is obtained by any investigatory body or court of law. The TV people who took the film made no objections to this procedure. A copy of the film was made by Video Productions, Inc., Washington, at the request of the HCUA and quickly returned to the stations.

• No credit lines were placed on the film because the film was presented as an official document of the HCUA to be submitted to Congress. In such cases, credit lines are not normally included, for the document is officially authenticated by the presenting committee and not by a private individual or firm.

• No copyright infringement suits have been filed against Video Productions, Inc., nor are any planned, so far as is known.

CHARGE: *The film must be inaccurate because of all the furor and controversy that it has created.*

FACT: Dave Hope, writing in the *Oakland Tribune* of January 25, 1961, sums it up: "From the audience reaction (to the film) I would say it is extremely effective and that is why extraordinary effort is made to discredit it. Few people have seen communists in action. Here they are shown when called before the hearing, screaming imprecations, insults, and contempt at a committee of the United States Congress. Almost maniacal in their challenge to law and order, they present an ugly picture that cannot be adequately described in words but becomes all too vivid in the film . . . For those who took part in the riot and their apologists, the film is just too accurate, too revealing. That's why it is so bitterly attacked."

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Vol. XVIII, No. 13 — Section III March 31, 1961

The Kennedy Plan

Making Latin America Over

By Edna Lonigan

Suppose you are a Latin American. You have a doctor's degree in law or medicine or philosophy. Perhaps you have represented your country as an ambassador, or helped to state its firm anti-Communist position in the UN.

You know Latin America has splendid achievements in literature, art, law, politics, philosophy. You know that civilization was flourishing for a hundred years there before the first settlements by English-speaking people in what is now the United States. You know the earliest universities in the Americas were founded in Latin America long before Harvard.

Then you read President Kennedy's message to Congress on Latin America. How would you feel?

President Kennedy proposes that Congress now appropriate the sum of $600 million, which Congress authorized last September, for a new "Inter-American Fund for Social Progress."

One hundred million is to go to Chile for long-term reconstruction after earthquakes and fire. The $500 million (and probably Chile's $100 million) is to go for a special kind of foreign spending.

This message is a frank admission that our aid is to be used to bring about revolutionary social changes within the recipient countries. These social changes will include land reform, tax reform, education, health and housing.

By what right does the United States Government propose to Congress that it appropriate an enormous sum to an international agency, to engage in internal intervention in the affairs of nations which have been our loyal allies?

Has the United States achieved complete success in taxation, housing, education, welfare, medical care, full employment and the rest? If so, the Kennedy Administration has nothing to do in domestic policy.

The justification for interference by the United States in the internal affairs of sovereign friendly nations is a specious bit of left-wing reasoning. President Kennedy says in his message: "Economic growth without social progress lets the great majority of the people remain in poverty, while a privileged few reap the benefits of rising abundance."

This statement has been repeated *ad nauseam* by left-wing writers who claim to be economists or historians, but there is not a shred of evidence for it. Von Hayek, von Mises, and Roepke have shown —what was obvious to any responsible student— that the benefits of the industrial revolution, as well as earlier economic progress, were gradually, inexorably distributed from the new industrial centers over the whole economy.

President Kennedy says: "The process of (economic) growth largely depends on the existence of beneficial and social conditions." This again is simply not true. Social progress is almost totally dependent on economic growth. Schools, hospitals, clinics, better housing, and greater life expectancy *always* appear *after* economic growth.

There is a sound economic reason for that inexorable law. Social progress costs money—a great deal of money. It cannot be supported by any economy until a surplus above the needs for survival is produced. The problems of economic growth must first be mastered.

If President Kennedy plans to set up a huge HEW public housing operation in the 18 countries of Latin America, before the achievement of greater economic growth, he must know it cannot be paid for by the Latin American economy, with all his "tax reform." Presumably, then, it is to be paid for by us. In addition to our own public health, education, welfare and housing programs, we shall have to pay for such programs in 18 more countries.

There is another illusion in this picture. There are many references to "tax reform" and "land reform." "Land reform" is in essence a Communist proposal, although, like all Communist propaganda, it is repeated, nine times out of ten, by people who have no idea they are helping perpetuate a Communist slogan.

Let us raise a few embarrassing questions. Does "land reform" mean cutting up large estates into

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smaller ones? Will we permit Latin Americans to have farms as large as those in Texas and Montana? Or are we going to give everybody just a homestead? If so, what will happen to food production? Will it go up? Or down? Food production may be much higher on large land-holdings than on small ones. If we insist on small holdings, will we abandon all efforts to increase the use of farm machinery? How will we persuade large numbers of small farmers to use modern, constantly changing techniques?

If the planners miscalculate, as they did in Russia, will we let millions starve? Or will we ration food in the United States to make up the deficit?

Is this "social progress" to be voluntary? The President says: "The criteria for administration of the funds by the Inter-American Development Bank and the ICA will explicitly reflect these principles." The word "explicitly" clearly reflects the principle of demanding compliance with the planners' plans before a dollar of assistance will be forthcoming.

Will the people of Latin America be consulted in this program? No, indeed. This is a simple attempt to shift the political power within the Latin American countries from those who now govern to a new elite who are ready, willing and able to go along with the Schlesingers, Galbraiths and Keyserlings. Of course we will call any resistance in Latin America selfish, reactionary, even Fascist.

By what right do we talk of intervention in the domestic affairs of Latin America? By no right whatever. Will we win friends for Latin America? Ask the cultured, intelligent anti-Communists who have supported us in the past.

Will the new regimes be anti-Communist? We have a simple clue. President Kennedy said at his reception for the Latin American representatives, "Let us express our special friendship to the people of Cuba and the Dominican Republic."

Are the rulers of Cuba and the Dominican Republic cut from the same cloth? We do not have to be ardent admirers of the Trujillo family to know that Trujillo is not planning the conquest of America. He is not planning the conquest of any Latin American country. He has not taken millions of dollars worth of arms from the USSR and Czechoslovakia. He has not confiscated billions in property of our nationals, nor shut off the water to our military installations. He is simply *not* a threat to American military security. The Communists put Castro and Trujillo in the same bracket—but they are not foolish enough to believe it. When any American puts Castro and Trujillo in the same bracket, you have a right to ask: is he soft in the head or is he being duped?

Hitler said it was much easier to put over a big lie than a small one. The new Latin American program may be adopted by Congress on the same principle that it is easier to sell a program which is totally foolish than one which is partly right.

The Kennedy-Schlesinger-Galbraith program for Latin America is worse than a crime. It is a mistake. It is the New American Empire of the Planners. In a telecast about foreign aid on NBC's "Projection '61" on December 30, Cecil Brown said, "In some of these countries we have crooks to deal with; in some of the other countries we have incompetence. I think the time has come for us to move in with our aid program, *to administer many affairs of that country, in effect to take over the country, if the leaders . . .* will not conduct themselves the way they think—*we think—they should conduct their country.*" (Emphasis ours.)

If Congress is ever going to separate American planning fools from their folly, the place to do it is right here, before the planners take over the one area of the world where we have friends and turn them into embittered enemies ruled by a left-wing elite kept in power with our money.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN asking him to oppose the Kennedy program for Latin America. He should oppose it because:

(1) If the United States uses its financial aid program to enforce land and tax reforms, we are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. Whether the reforms are desirable or not is irrelevant. Our "superior race" attitude is obnoxious to proud peoples and will breed anti-Americanism.

(2) The reforms needed in Latin America—which Latin America itself must recognize and institute—are removal of (a) many curbs upon individual initiative and private enterprise, (b) discouragement of savings and investment and (c) the "welfare state" philosophy which gives social security pensions to people at age 50 (in Uruguay). For example: cutting off the 15 good productive years between 50 and 65, adding the burden of the support of those people upon the backs of the under-50 population bracket, is a primary cause of poverty.

Yet these reforms—much more important than any mentioned by Kennedy—are ignored. In fact, New Frontiersmen look upon them with genuine approval.

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

I'd rather have a hen tomorrow than an egg today.

—Thomas Fuller

Vol. XVIII, No. 13 — Section IV March 31, 1961

Dollars vs. Rubles

By Leslie Gould
Financial Editor of the New York Journal-American

The Russians and the Red Chinese are financing their worldwide subversion and sabotage largely with American dollars. Their own currencies have little, if any, value outside their own borders.

Time is long passed for the US Treasury and the Government generally to do something about it.

Here is a sound suggestion from Rene Leon—an expert in the field of foreign exchange. Mr. Leon, who is retired to Princeton, headed the foreign exchange department at the old Guaranty Trust Co. before becoming a partner in the investment banking firm of W. C. Langley & Co.

From sunny Barbados he writes:

• "Russia's ruble is officially fixed at 10 to one to the dollar, but it can be bought in any quantity in the black markets at 50 to one, ample proof that it has no real market outside Russia.

"What then does Russia use for her economic and political penetration?

• "China's currency has no market whatever outside China's borders.

"What then does China use for money in her foreign trade?

• "The answer is both Russia and China use US currency notes over the circulation of which outside our borders we exercise no control whatsoever."

Then, Mr. Leon goes on to point out that with the substantial increases in wage rates, there has been a big jump in the volume of deposits in our banks. Also more and more Americans use checks as currency. Also they use credit cards, travellers checks, and letters of credit, he adds, and then makes this point:

"The only reason Americans travelling abroad take large amounts of notes (cash) is that they command a premium paid by hoarders, by Russians and by Chinese. The most cursory investigation of the Zurich and Hong Kong markets confirms these facts."

What is the answer?

Here's Mr. Leon's suggestion:

"Years ago when British pound notes were being bought by West European hoarders, the British

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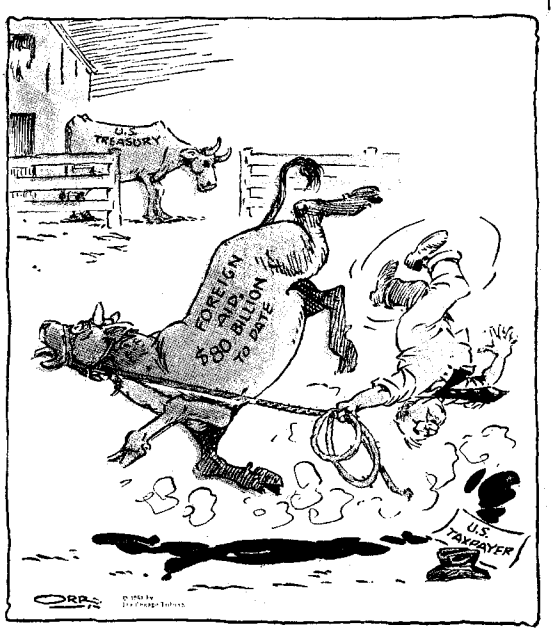
HAVE WE LET THE CALF GROW TOO BIG TO WEAN?



Exchequer passed an ordinance limiting the reentry into Britain of pound notes to £5. Their notes went immediately to a discount. No one wanted them. Their hoarding was ended."

Mr. Leon believes:

• "Were we to copy the British, the blow to Russians and Chinese would be terrific. French and Italian hoarders would promptly sell their holdings. Countries now being penetrated by Russia would insist on other currencies than dollars, and we would lose our reputation as Simple Suckers."

A further step—calling in the large bills—would kill the foreign racket in the dollar and at the same time pull the rug out from under the Communists who are bankrolling their operations with dollars.

Of the total money in circulation—$31.9 billion—more than $9¼ billion is in large bills—$50 and up—and $10½ billion is in $20 bills.

Foreign holdings of all dollar currency is placed around $10 billion. There are no accurate figures on this, but the amount is certainly more than $8 billion.

In calling in the large bills, the US Treasury would also catch the racketeers, the tax dodgers, the bribe takers and the "conflict of interest" boys —all of whom deal in cash.

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JFK's Program for Latin America

From the Wall Street Journal

Is it not strange that whenever we Americans look at the woes of the world—be they in Asia, Africa or Latin America—we must adopt all faults as our own, and announce to the world that we were born to set them right?

This strange view of the world, and of ourselves, is met again in the program for Latin America outlined the other day by President Kennedy. It is not that the President misstates the troubles that beset the Latin American countries. Latin America is an area, taken by and large, that has not accomplished its potentials. There are, in many places, much poverty, a lack of decent shelter, a want of education and a needless blight of disease. It is also a land of discontent, as its many revolutions testify, and this discontent, as no one will deny, is a source of new troubles.

But there runs through the President's speech the thought that all these troubles in Latin America are somehow the fault of the people of the United States. Our revolution of 1776 is not yet finished; our hemisphere's mission not yet complete. The ignorance, poverty and the political instability of Latin America are a part of our unfilled task. They must, so we are told, lie heavily—that is, guiltily—upon our conscience.

Ours is the attitude of the rich man who feels he must apologize for his affluence. He has taken the envious comments of his neighbors at face value and ascribes it all to a fortunate Providence. And we say: Our riches are a poor and slightly soiled thing—but let us make you rich too. And if your poverty is greater than our riches can assuage, we must share some of your poverty.

And so it is the duty of the United States to embark on a vast sort of Marshall Plan for the new world. We must provide Latin America with capital, send them teachers and school lunches, provide money for their universities, help them recast their social and political patterns, fill their gaps in trained manpower, wipe out disease and in general help provide "resources of a scope and magnitude sufficient to make this bold program a success."

Of course there is a touch of the ridiculous in talk of sending teachers abroad at a time when we complain ourselves of a shortage of teachers, of subsidizing foreign welfare projects when we are hard put to pay for projects promised here at home. And more than a touch of the ridiculous in a new "vast plan" for pouring out dollars when this country is already wrestling with a deficit in its present balance of payments.

But the strangest part is the view of history here reflected. The Latin American continent is as rich in resources as the northern continent, richer in some. The United States has done nothing to prevent the Latin Americans from developing their continent and has done much that would have helped them. If Latin America has failed to reach its potentials, it is for many and complex reasons, but there is no reason why this country should bear the burden of guilt.

Yet this assumption of guilt about Latin America is part of a view we assume towards many parts of the world we describe as backward or underdeveloped. Ignorance in Africa or poverty in Asia is somehow also "our fault" and therefore our responsibility to cure.

No one ever specifies what it was exactly that we did to impede civilization in Africa, uncivilized for centuries before a European ever set a foot upon it; or to block economic progress in Asia, a continent civilized before Europe was born. We just accept without question the charge that it was all due to "colonialism" or "exploitation." The fault never lies in the economic systems or in the political institutions of those lands themselves.

But if we thus misread history in taking upon ourselves all these guilts, we misread the world around us when we begin to think that this country can, out of its own resources, uplift all these peoples, dissolve their ignorance, banish their poverty and remake their societies and institutions. The basic troubles in these backward countries are not entirely to be solved by an infusion of dollars, and even if they were, we overpride ourselves in thinking that we are sufficiently strong to carry all these lands upon our own shoulders.

There is nothing particularly remarkable about the proposed new program envisioned for Latin America. It is of a piece with our grand design all over the world, and in its way more modest and therefore more promising than some.

Yet in its assumptions of guilt and in its vaunting of our own powers of redemption, it reflects, once again, our strange view of ourselves and of the world around us.

There is a Difference

At least one difference between the communist and capitalistic systems is crystal clear. It's the difference between crop shortages and crop surpluses. —Decatur Herald.

Profit Evasion

By Walter Trohan

The income tax return of a business looked a little suspicious, so the internal revenue service sent out an agent to look over the books and interview all the employees. The employees' statements and a look at the books convinced the agent the return was honest. But the agent decided to make absolutely certain.

"Are you sure," he asked the owner, "that I have interviewed everybody on the payroll? Have I missed anybody?"

"Well, yes." said the owner. "There is one. He has been here about 15 years. He makes about $2 a day, works 18 hours a day, and obviously isn't very intelligent, because he stays on anyway."

"Show me to him," said the agent.

"You are looking right at him," said the owner.

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The Hartke Mission

Senator Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.) began his March 10 newsletter to his constituents with the following item:

SENATOR HARTKE

"MAYOR'S MEETING —More than 100 Hoosiers attended our conference this week on how the federal government can help cities, counties and private businessmen with problems and projects. We are proud to have organized this meeting, the first such program ever. It provided an excellent clearing house for information. Now we want to follow through and complete projects that are needed and wanted in Indiana."

Senator Hartke's March 17 newsletter carried this follow-up on the same subject:

> **"MAYOR'S CONFERENCE—As a meeting that attracted people and resulted in information getting into proper hands quickly and easily, our conference of last week was a rousing success. I will really be pleased with the meeting of some 200 Hoosier local government officials and businessmen with federal agency representatives when it brings new business and new projects to our state. Next steps are up to the Hoosiers who came here. We will help."**

Indiana, long a bulwark of private initiative, state sovereignty and limited Federal spending, now has a new type Senator—Vance Hartke. He is the kind that centers his efforts on how to get "money from Washington."

Senator Hartke has ample resources for his drive to "bribe the people back home." He can use virtually all the large fund he gets for office and professional help. He has the resources of the Senate committees, the Library of Congress and the government departments. Other Senators who use their offices to "get something for the boys back home" will pull with him to pass more bills which allot more of our national income for local purposes.

Thinly-Veiled Social 'Reform'

The following statement was recently made by O. G. Powell, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"The challenge that the FHA faces is whether it will continue to provide mortgage insurance for a wide home-buying market on an economically sound basis or whether it will be harnessed for the accomplishment of specific social objectives with economic soundness relegated to a subordinate role, if not eliminated altogether.

"I am disturbed over the new party line in Washington," Mr. Powell added, "that the FHA, like the Public Housing Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration, are federally-subsidized programs and therefore should be geared to the accomplishment of specific social objectives."

Definition of a Socialist

What is a socialist? A socialist is a communist who doesn't know the facts of life. He thinks you can be pretty and sweet about it, have democracy, liberty, solvency, high heart, and God. And you can't. The Russians know and don't try. When government plays God, the job is so infinite there's no time for the inefficiencies of rule by the people, for fair play, freedom, and all that. Even half-way success requires that you have a total state, under a dictator, and order everybody around without any restraining bills of rights.

—John Temple Graves

Minimum Wage Hike

From Economic Intelligence

Will raising the minimum wage be a *net* benefit to workers, to the economy? This is a hard question—one for which legislators and thoughtful citizens must find answers.

We cannot prove, to everybody's satisfaction, that an increase in minimum wages is unlikely to stimulate production and reduce unemployment, or to mitigate inflation.

In the short-run, at least, raising wages—costs to the employer—by government force rather than market factors, without an equivalent increase in productivity must increase unemployment. This is hardly to be recommended during a recession with recent unemployment over 6%. A number of firms will reduce their work force; others will quit. (Granted, however, this would not be the case if the government also raised the minimum selling price of these firms and also forced consumers to buy their products, a hardly recommended compensatory adjustment.) Those whose incomes are reduced or are wiped out when jobs become even scarcer may well more than compensate for any increase in purchasing-power from those workers receiving an increase in wages.

When the economy recovers and employment again approaches "normal" levels, opposite forces operate. Many of these costs will have become incorporated into the then current cost and price structure, and we will have again fed the inflationary fires. Wage increases will be incorporated in new wave levels by the strong tendency to maintain customary wage differentials. This would amount to a near 25% rise in money wages in the long-run (not at all necessarily related to real wages—purchasing power of these extra dollars—for the worker).

With our international balance of payments deficit, it would be unwise to raise our costs threatening to over-price our goods at home and abroad.

Education?

• Toughening up teacher-training. The New Jersey State Board of Education has ruled that sophomores at the six state teacher-training colleges must take time off during the academic year for one week of "Sophomore Camp Experience" at the Stokes State Forest. —Council for Basic Education

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The Unemployment Problem

By Raymond Moley

Since a part of the gloomy picture of the economy portrayed by Administration spokesmen involved legislative measures for increased unemployment compensation, Congress might well consider the danger of excessive remedies for what may be a temporary situation. It cannot be denied that reasonable people of all shades of opinion should acknowledge that there should be some sort of cushion provided by government when a man suddenly loses his job through no fault of his own. He should have some compensation until he finds another job or is re-employed in his old one.

But the danger of excess is present in the present situation.

Since every state presents a somewhat different problem of legislation in this matter let us consider Illinois as an example.

In that state, unemployment compensation taxes, wholly paid by the employers, more than doubled from 1959 to 1960 and will be nearly tripled from 1959 to 1961. But labor groups are demanding that the weekly benefits be increased to provide individuals with one-half of their gross weekly pay and to raise the maximum benefit to two-thirds of the average weekly wage of all Illinois workers. That would be $66 a week for a single worker and with an additional benefit for those with dependents.

There is also a demand for increasing the duration of the benefits from 26 to 39 weeks. There is already an Illinois law providing that in "emergency periods" the compensation can be raised to 39 weeks. But the present demands would make the larger figure prevail at all times.

These demands also include provision for all unemployed to receive such benefits regardless of past earnings. Under such a proposal a worker who has earned, say, $850 in a year, would draw benefits amounting to $832 as compared with the $320 he is entitled to under present law. If the duration should be increased to 39 weeks his benefits as an unemployed person would be $1,248 which would be almost 50 per cent more for not working than he would have received if he had worked.

Such a change would obviously put a big premium on many to stay unemployed. And since no system of inspection and control could measure accurately the energy and persistence with which an unemployed person sought another job, there would be gross abuses.

In sum, these demands, if granted, would turn what is supposed to be insurance into a dole. The result would be an imposition because of the taxes paid by employers upon all consumers including the workers themselves. For the costs of goods are a major factor in the business climate of any state. Such costs must be taken into consideration by industries considering moving into a new state or a new enterprise seeking a favorable location to start. To impose such costs would injure not so much the employers but the state's working force itself.

Moreover there is a lot of political propaganda involved in citing raw unemployment figures to support such emergency legislation as is being proposed in the present Congress.

Let us grant that the number of unemployed rose from 4,500,000 in December to 5,400,000 in January. But the percentage of the unemployed in relation to the employed actually declined from 6.8 per cent to 6.6 per cent. In January 400,000 more were employed than in December. In February, however, the unemployed figure was higher by 300,000, while the employed rose 207,000. The percentage back to that of December, 6.8 per cent. The highest postwar percentage was 7.5 per cent in 1958 and the economy recovered then without crash programs.

Moreover, about half of the people counted as unemployed are in seasonal or short-term employment, which is not an abnormal or alarming factor in a vital, dynamic, and mobile society.

There are only about 1,300,000 people in the nation who have been out of work at least 15 weeks and of that number only half have been jobless for 26 weeks.

Thus the center of the problem is in these people, not in the growing number so often cited by those who are demanding larger benfits. What is needed, moreover, is that the government should publicize percentages of the working force which is unemployed and not gross figures which are meaningless in comparison with the figures of earlier recessions.

Safeguards Against Tyranny

The history of liberty the world around has been the story of resistance by the people of the encroachments of their own government. No matter how well intentioned, human beings in public office, some of them at least, tend to expand their power and enlarge their activity. In no other country have the people more safeguards, more weapons to strengthen their resistance by peaceful means to such trespass of the liberties as have been reserved to the people by the Constitution.

—California State Senator Nelson S. Dilworth

"Democracy is a counting of all the heads, empty or not."

—Author Unknown

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Labor's Anti-G.E. Thrust

By Victor Riesel

THERE'S a new sport inside labor. I call it the "anti-trust thrust." It's played by righteous spear carriers. Points are scored on the basis of how much blood you draw from the General Electric Co.—one of 29 corporations heavily fined for price fixing. The sport is aimed at spreading "disrespect" and possibly a boycott of GE.

Apparently the spear carriers have forgotten that there are over 70,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers, IUE, employed by GE —in addition to 180,000 others. Apparently the union's national office overlooked this detail when it dispatched an anti-GE "Caravan" across the land. But one labor leader, as militant as the spear carriers, did not overlook the threat of this campaign against the 70,000 workers. His name is John Callahan.

He is chairman of the union's section called "The General Electric Conference Board (of the IUE)." At noontime on February 9, he lifted the phone in his Schenectady, N. Y. headquarters and called Philip Moore, Manager Employe Relations Service for General Electric. In effect, this is what Callahan said as he reported it to me:

Let's have a meeting. Because of the anti-trust case and decision and the recent strike the company is "in a worse position" than is realized, public relations-wise. Let's get together and make each other stronger, not weaker.

Callahan said he did not want to attack those who had received a jail sentence. He added that he was interested in creating more jobs rather than more animosity.

Later Callahan passed on to this column a copy of a statement his own group (a central committee of representatives of IUE workers at all GE plants) passed on to all his 70,000 followers. It said in part:

". . . our interest in this problem is not to gleefully point to GE shame and say we told you so, but as citizens and employes to understand what damage has been done and to do our best to help restore the good name and standing of the company."

Obviously there is considerable difference between the approach of John Callahan, leader of the 70,000 GE workers, and the volcanic Jim Carey, national President of the IUE. It was Mr. Carey who, on launching the union's caravan, said the purpose of the mobile propaganda unit was to provide the "complete exposure of this deceitful monster in all its ugly guises."

Therefore, when Phil Moore's letter to Callahan arrived on March 13, it said in part:

". . . You are quite right in noting publicly that the result of . . . (the attack on GE-VR) would pose a serious threat to the job security of your members. Why is this not recognized by your national office as they recklessly attempt to tie the anti-trust cases to their anti-company campaign? . . . I do not wish to imply that the anti-trust sentences were not regrettable in themselves. They were. But it would appear that your national officials feel they should seize this politically conspicuous opportunity to inflict further injury no matter how much the jobs of your members might also suffer.

". . . How far this kind of job ruination activity can go is amply illustrated by recent officially inspired attempts to get public support for a boycott of GE products . . . Unfortunately this national program seems to have been partially successful in enlisting some support among other unions for continued attacks against GE."

Moore enclosed a copy of a letter from the AFL-CIO Department of Publications. It urged labor editors to publicize widely the anti-trust cases and keep the story alive.

But what Callahan wants is an "armistice." What GE wants is a cease fire first and then the armistice. What the tens of thousands of employes want is regular work. What Carey plans is to go to the GE stockholders' meeting on April 26 in Syracuse with his boys and raise a rumpus. That's his privilege.

But why all the shouting now? Price fixing is wrong. Very, very wrong. But how is the new sport, the "anti-trust thrust," going to help the working guy?

• It is apparent that the flight engineers strike against eight airlines cost well over $60 million in little more than a week. It's only money, but it's enough money to put some of the airlines in the red.

When Pan-American accountants stopped counting, they reported a strike loss of some $9 million. This line's net take in '59 was some $7.7 million. Trans World Airlines' loss during the wildcat was $5 million.

In all, the eight struck airlines lost some $31 million during the six-day stoppage. Another ten million was dropped during the mop-up period needed to slip back into smoothly-working daily schedules. And lest the $15,000-$16,000-a-year airline flight engineers forget their fellow workers, the other employees lost over $12 million in pay when they were temporarily laid off.

Thus, there is documentary evidence of a $53 million loss right there.

And I learned in college physics that if the airplanes don't take off, the passengers don't fly—which meant that over 700,000 people were grounded that week. From this comes a "radiating loss," as one of the government's aviation experts put it. Just multiply the loss in fares for taxis, buses and other transportation to and from the airports by the number of grounded passengers. And what of the loss of profits to the thousands of service and food units at the hundreds of airports?

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GOP Maps Strategy for '62 Senate Races

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Not content to sit on their laurels, the political professionals of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee have begun work for the 1962 elections.

The GOP picked up two Senate seats last fall in the face of John Kennedy's election as President. Party pros, from Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater on down, feel confident of winning additional seats in 1962.

There is no chance for the Republicans to win control of the Senate, where they are outnumbered at present by 65-35. The maximum number of seats the GOP can hope to win is seven.

Present plans are for the Republicans to concentrate their resources in these seven states, and in the fifteen others where Republican incumbents will be running. The following is a rundown on the seven states in which the GOP hopes to unseat Democratic Senators:

Colorado: Democratic incumbent John Carroll, a first-term Senator, is expected to run for re-election. His probable opponent is Freshman Congressman Peter Dominick, an aggressive campaigner in the Goldwater mold.

Carroll is a member of his Party's liberal wing, and there are indications that Colorado voters have been swinging to the right in recent elections. Republican Gordon Allott was re-elected last November and two Democratic Congressmen were unseated.

Hawaii: Senator Oren Long is 72 and it has been suggested in Democratic circles that he make room for a younger candidate. Long has given no indication that he will take the advice, and Republicans expect him to run again. Perhaps the strongest Republican candidate would be Governor William Quinn, whose term expires at the same time as Long's.

Idaho: Baby-faced Frank Church, the youngest man in the US Senate, will run for re-election. Although he won easily (56 per cent of the vote) in 1956, the Republicans are expected to wage a hard campaign to regain the seat. A possible GOP candidate is Governor Robert Smylie, who must decide whether or not to seek re-election to the State House. If he takes on Church, a close battle is expected.

Massachusetts: Republicans feel they have a good chance of picking up John Kennedy's old seat, now held by Harvard roommate Benjamin Smith II. Conjecture has it that youngest brother Teddy Kennedy may make the race, in which case Smith would step aside. Possible Republican candidates include Governor John Volpe, GOP Vice Presidential nominee Henry Cabot Lodge, Representatives William Bates, Silvio Conte and F. Bradford Morse.

Oregon: Erratic Wayne Morse, onetime Republican Senator, onetime Independent Senator and presently Democratic Senator, is thought certain to run for re-election. Republican Governor Mark Hatfield has been considered the most likely candidate to oppose Morse, but reports from Portland indicate that Hatfield will probably run for re-election. Republican Secretary of State Howard Appling, a strong vote-getter, may try for the seat instead.

Pennsylvania: Incumbent Democratic Senator Joe Clark faces probable primary opposition from party rivals. Powerful Philadelphia boss William Green, leader of the anti-Clark forces, may himself run against Clark. The Republicans have several strong possibilities. They include Eisenhower Defense Secretary Thomas Gates and Congressman William Scranton.

Wyoming: When Republican Congressman Keith Thomson died after winning election to the Senate, Democratic Governor J. J. Hickey appointed himself for an interim two-year seat. He will run in 1962 for the remaining four years. Republicans have an excellent chance of defeating Hickey. Potential candidates include Thomson's widow and former Governor Milward Simpson.

Truman Downgrades F.D.R.?

Former President Truman, addressing the AFL-CIO, made the statement that America's great Presidents are followed by men of lesser ability.

"As one of the great ones, I can make that statement," President Truman said, according to the report in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Senator John J. Williams of Delaware rose on the Senate floor to say, "Surely no one takes exception to Mr. Truman's opinion of his own greatness. But I regret that . . . his remarks are such that they can be interpreted as casting a reflection upon one of America's respected Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I simply cannot conceive that, in making those remarks, former President Truman intended to belittle the greatness of President Roosevelt . . . and then proceeded to emphasize his own."

Senator Keating of New York rose and said that, as the Senator representing many members of the Roosevelt family, he was very much surprised at Truman's statement.

"On reflection, I would not be at all surprised if former President Truman decided . . . he was in error . . . . Not that we could expect him to belittle his own accomplishments."

Senator Williams said, "I would not take exception to Mr. Truman's estimate of his own greatness, because I am sure he has great confidence in his ability . . . I hope this will develop, as has happened on previous occasions, as another case of his being misquoted."

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Rayburn's Rules Victory: Prelude to Defeat?

By Congressman James A. Haley (D.-Fla.)

My constituents know I am not given to quoting the classics. I suspect that the venerable leader of the House of Representatives also isn't. But I think it highly likely that Speaker Rayburn may be asking himself what Trinculo was asked by Alonzo.

"How comest thou in this pickle?" Alonzo asked Trinculo in Shakespeare's "The Tempest." I can hear "Mister Sam" asking himself this as he faces up to the fact that the great "victory" he won a few weeks ago in gaining power to stack the House Rules Committee may become in the end the greatest defeat he has suffered in a long and distinguished career.

The answer to the question is simple—although the Speaker would be unlikely to admit it. In my opinion, and that of many members of the House, Mr. Rayburn is in a pickle today because, at the outset of this session, he let liberal elements in the House put the bee on him to take steps to destroy the conservative control of the Rules Committee. This conservative control has in the past few years made the Rules Committee the last refuge of those who believe in the sound principles of government under the Constitution. The liberals contended that the Rules Committee would bottle up the new administration's legislative program—and would be a roadblock in the path of the "New Frontier."

This hokum was swallowed, hook, line and sinker, by Mr. Rayburn, who fell for the bait which went along with it. This bait was word to the effect that only by destroying conservative control of the Rules Committee could the Speaker assure the "orderly flow" of legislation to the House floor, which was needed if he were to go down in history as the premier legislative statesman of the "New Frontier." But what has happened may wreck his career instead.

Having taken the bait, Mr. Rayburn threshed about mightily, proclaiming at every opportunity that no one man (he meant Rules Chairman Howard Smith) and no small group of men (he meant the conservative coalition controlling the committee) had any right to keep legislation off the floor. The democratic way, the Speaker asserted, was to permit the whole House to consider *all* legislation, and decide for itself what bills should pass or die. By a narrow margin, Mr. Rayburn won the right to stack the Rules Committee, and did stack it.

So now what has happened? Chairman Smith, interpreting this (and properly, in my opinion) as a mandate to send every bill to the floor, is trying to do so. And who is blocking him? Why, Mr. Rayburn's own hand-picked majority on the committee, that's who. The Speaker thus has been exposed as a man who actually believes that one man has a right to keep the House from considering legislation—so long as that one man is named Sam Rayburn.

Personally, I think the Rules Committee should operate continuously in open session, with an official reporter keeping a verbatim transcript of proceedings, and with a roll call record of every vote. I think the committee should act in bright sunshine, not in twilight, in order that the people may know just exactly who it is that is responsible for blocking consideration of deserving legislation, and forcing consideration of unwarranted political "bait" bills.

Rayburn Guns for Alger: *Newsweek's* Periscope column (March 20, 1961) says that Speaker Rayburn has passed the word along to Dallas bigwigs that they had better quit supporting a man he really "hates"—Republican Congressman Bruce Alger—or Mr. Sam will see to it that Dallas gets the rejection slip when it comes to Federal handouts.

Why Spending Goes Up

Proposed legislation in Congress is sent first to the Committee dealing with its subject matter—like Foreign Affairs. That Committee frames the legislation and makes an "authorization" for the highest amount that may be spent on it. Then the Appropriations Committee, which considers the whole budget, makes the appropriation. This may be lower than the amount authorized, but cannot be higher.

On March 7th, the House was discussing, with irritation, a near billion dollar Deficiency bill to be added to the fiscal 1961 budget.

Representative Jonas (D.) of North Carolina said, "The place to object to . . . these items . . . is when the authorization bills come to the floor."

Representative Hoffman (R.) of Michigan answered, "When these authorization bills come up . . . we are often told . . . that it is just an authorization bill . . . . The skids are greased by the repeated statement that 'this does not cost the government anything.' "

Representative Thomas (D.) of Texas joined in, "The other half of the story is . . . when the Appropriations Committee turns them down, they say, 'There is that hard-hearted Appropriations Committee just flouting the will of the House.' "

Statesman vs. Professor

". . . A statesman differs from a professor in an university: the latter has only the general view of society; the former, the statesman, has a number of circumstances to combine with those general ideas, and to take into his consideration. Circumstances are infinite, are infinitely combined, are invariable and transient: he who does not take them into consideration is not erroneous, but stark mad . . . ."

—Edmund Burke, (1792)

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